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COMMENT OF THE PRESS

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

[San Francisco Call.]

President McKinley in recommending to Congress the prompt construction of a Pacific cable line recalled the fact that he had made a similar recommendation in a special message of February 10, 1899, and added: "Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized its need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control."

Although the President did not say so, it is probable that among the circumstances which to his mind emphasized the need of the cable is the fact that the British are about to lay one across the Pacific which will be completely under their control. It has been announced from London that the Imperial Government and the governments of the various colonies concerned have accepted the offer of a British company to lay such a cable, and the work will be undertaken at once.

According to the reports the British enterprise is to cost about \$9,575,000. It is to start from Vancouver and will touch no land except that controlled by the empire. Consequently, instead of making a landing station at Fanning Island, making by far the greatest span known to ocean cables. From that point it will pass by Samoa and Fiji, and from there be carried to the Australian coast, thus leaving New Caledonia out of the connection.

Such a cable will be costly and will not yield the commercial profits that would have been gained by touching at Hawaii, Samoa and New Caledonia. The fact that the British have sacrificed those commercial opportunities for the sake of having complete control shows how much they value such control. To the United States exclusive control of a cable is a matter of as much importance as to the British, and accordingly, the construction of the British line may well be included among the circumstances which emphasize the need of one to our Government.

The surveys of which the President speaks, and which, as he says, "have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American soil," have brought to light many interesting facts concerning the ocean bed between Hawaii and the Philippines. According to the report of Rear Admiral Bradford there is an almost level plain of soft mud, of a nearly uniform depth of 2700 fathoms, extending from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, and another about 500 fathoms deeper between the latter and Guam, broken by submarine reefs and mountain ranges. From a scientific standpoint one of the most interesting discoveries made was that of a submarine mountain range about 500 knots from Guam, which apparently connects with the one which extends from the coast of Japan to the Bonin Islands. To the north of this range according to the report, the bed of the ocean slopes gradually to the eastward into the great Japanese Deep, which for years held the record for ocean depths.

The feasibility of the enterprise being proven, and its importance being universally recognized, it is to be hoped Congress will no longer hesitate in providing for it. It is to be regretted the British will have the honor of taking the lead in crossing the Pacific with a cable, but we can be a close successor and ought not to delay the work.

A COMMERCIAL NECESSITY.

[San Francisco Post.]

What has been said with reference to the construction of a cable line across the Pacific by our merchants recently has been reiterated many times in the editorial columns of the newspapers of this city. The arguments heretofore used in favor of the work are now emphasized by the fact that an Oriental trade is opening with the Pacific coast which is destined probably to eclipse anything before known in that line in modern times.

Not only this, but the United States have acquired possessions in the Pacific which makes it possible for them to build and operate a cable line entirely upon American territory. If expansion is to benefit San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, it will have to be accompanied by a Pacific cable, since it will be inconvenient to do the business of the Orient over cables constructed and operated by Europeans.

The necessity of an all-American line from San Francisco to Manila is paramount, and there should be no delay by the government in preparing to construct it. The enterprise is too great to be undertaken by private capital, and if a cable is ever constructed the people of the entire nation, will have to become stockholders in it.

Mr. Hugh Craig, former President of the Chamber of Commerce, in an interview in last evening's Post, stated that investigations made by him had shown that an all-American route of 6640 miles would not cost less than \$8,000,000. In order to maintain the line, two cable steamers would have to be constructed, costing half a million each. Probably if the government were to figure on an expense of \$10,000,000 for building and equipping the line, the cost would be approximated.

But cost what it may, a Pacific cable is a commercial necessity which can-

not long be postponed by the National Government.

A bill is now pending in Congress proposing to make an appropriation for beginning the work, but it is being opposed by certain commercial interests at the East, which consider the expense too great to be undertaken so long as there is a cable line between London and Manila. But Americans should desire to connect their Oriental possessions directly with this country, and as a commercial enterprise the cable would well repay any interest the government might take in it.

The Pacific coast delegation in Congress should take up this subject and force it upon the attention of the administration. Several years would be consumed in building the cable after it was actually projected and the sooner work is commenced the better.

ALL HAIL TO DELEGATE WILCOX

[Tacoma Evening News.]

Herman L. Rignin, one of the proprietors of a Honolulu hotel, and "heavily interested in sugar plantations" on the islands, stops in Tacoma en route to Washington, D. C., long enough to say that there is no man so universally disliked as Robert Wilcox, delegate-elect to Congress.

Had Mr. Rignin qualified his remarks by saying that "among those heavily interested in sugar plantations, there is no man more disliked than Delegate Wilcox," there would be no one to dispute the assertion.

The election of Mr. Wilcox to Congress is one of the most hopeful signs guaranteeing the future prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands. Born of a native mother and married into the royal family, the election of Mr. Wilcox is a cause for great congratulation to the part of those who hope to see the Paradise of the Pacific a worthy representative in the sisterhood of States.

A greater or more significant triumph at the polls was never recorded. Robert Wilcox is the representative of an element that hates hypocrisy, detests oppression and stands for an independent and just government. He was opposed by the Dole oligarchy and by as strong an aggregation of capitalists and monopolists as ever was banded together to perpetuate monopolies and legalize slavery. Mr. Rignin says:

"There will never be the same conditions existing again at an election in the islands. While it was known that Wilcox was strong in some of the outside precincts, there was never anything like a fear that he would be elected, and therefore the result, as you can imagine, was a great surprise."

"During the coming session of Congress there will be many matters that will come up connected with the government of the islands, but it is the opinion that a great number of them will have to be taken charge of by one or the other of our friends, of which in Congress I am glad to say we have a number. The most important matter that will come up so far as I am aware relates to the revision of the present labor system of the islands."

The missionary element represented by President Dole, the descendants of whom have robbed the islands, hoodwinked the administration, corrupted the courts and dominated every industry, will of course appear in Washington, D. C. clothed with an air of sanctity, and will endeavor to usurp the powers of Delegate Wilcox.

They should be kicked into the street and officially ignored, but probably will not be, for, as Mr. Rignin says, it is unfortunately too true that "matters of administration will be taken charge of by one or the other of our friends, of which in Congress, I am glad to say, we have a number."

The Dole oligarchy has friends in Congress simply because of the dense ignorance that prevails regarding Hawaiian affairs. There has been no free speech and the loyal Americans in the islands at the ballot box had their first opportunity to express an opinion and receive a hearing. The election of Wilcox is a result.

There is more true Americanism in one Kanaka than in the entire horde of followers of President Dole, who have grown rich and arrogant and defiant while defying the law, corrupting public morality, maladministering justice and deceiving President McKinley for a series of years.

A misconception of the extent and power of their strength was all that prevented their success at the polls. It was to them simply inconceivable that any man, native or white, dare oppose their hitherto powerful edicts. When Senators Cullum and Morgan and the members of the Hawaiian Commission visit the islands no man other than one commissioned by President Dole dared to speak to them. They were subjected to a intimidated into a silence the breaking of which would have meant financial ruin and social ostracism, if not death.

If Delegate Wilcox is accorded the recognition to which he is justly entitled, he will pave the way for the triumph of American principles in the Hawaiian Islands. He represents those who would build up the industries and trades of the islands and would respect the flag to which all have sworn

allegiance. Owing to misapprehensions the facts are apparently against him, but he is in the right. He stands for those who would aid instead of rob the government. He is the very antithesis to President Dole, and upon his official reception and recognition depends the future welfare of the people whom he officially represents. If Governor Dole triumphs the islands will remain a happy haven for leeches and a half dozen enormously rich and powerful representatives of monopolies. For ambitious, progressive, loyal American citizens the islands should be avoided as the bubonic plague if the Dole oligarchy is perpetuated.

BY AUTHORITY

AMENDMENTS TO PLUMBING REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR HONOLULU DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held on the 26th day of December, 1900, the following Plumbing Regulations of the Board of Health for Honolulu District were revised and amended so that the said sections shall read as follows:

Disposal of Plans, Section 4.—When a permit is issued the application signed by the Master Plumber, together with the plans and specifications, shall be filed with the Inspector of Plumbing, and shall thereafter remain in the custody of said Inspector. When it is desirable to make any changes in the plumbing work from that specified in the permit therefor, the plumber shall give notice to the Inspector of Plumbing, presenting the original permit for changes and alterations. The Inspector shall be notified when work is ready for inspection and test, and all work shall be left uncovered for examination until such test has been completed.

HOUSE SEWER.

Section 7. The term house sewer is here used to designate that part of the drain between the sewer or cesspool and to within a foot of any building. It shall not be less than 4 inches or more than 6 inches in diameter, and may be of cast iron pipe or salt-glazed vitrified sewer pipe, and shall be laid to a true grade. Changes in direction shall be made by "Y" branches and bends. If vitrified pipe is used it shall have a fall of at least one-quarter of an inch to the foot, the joints shall be made of mortar composed of equal parts of Portland Cement and clean screened sand; said joints to be covered with cloth in laying; a disk entirely filling the pipe shall be kept in the pipe and drawn forward as each length is laid. If cast iron pipe is used it shall be of the quality known as EXTRA HEAVY, and it shall have a fall of not less than three-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. There shall be no obstruction to the free flow of air in the house sewer when connected with the public sewer.

HOUSE DRAINS.

Section 8. The term house drain is here used to designate that part of the drain under the first floor of the building and extending five feet outside of the walls of the building. The house drain shall be of iron pipe not less than four inches in diameter and shall have a fall of not less than 3-16 of an inch to the foot. In buildings of one story the grade of cast iron pipe commercially known as STANDARD may be used above the ground only. In buildings of over one story the grade of cast iron pipe commercially known as EXTRA HEAVY shall be used. It shall be securely ironed to walls or laid in trenches of uniform grade or suspended to floor timbers by strong iron hangers as the Plumbing Inspector may direct. The house drain must be continued unobstructed and undiminished in size, to at least two feet above the highest line of the roof, and the open end must be at least ten feet from any opening in the building and from any adjoining building.

SOIL PIPE.

Section 9. The term soil pipe is here used to designate the vertical pipe to which one or more water closets and other fixtures are connected. It shall be of iron pipe not less than four inches in diameter, and if of cast iron, in buildings of over one story, shall be of EXTRA HEAVY grade. It shall be continued unobstructed and undiminished in size through the roof, the same as the house drain. Horizontal soil and waste pipes are prohibited. A wire guard shall be put at the top of the soil pipe.

IRON PIPE.

Section 10. Iron pipe may be of cast iron or Standard wrought iron pipe galvanized. All cast iron pipes must be thoroughly sound and of a uniform thickness throughout. All cast iron pipes shall be covered inside and outside with a coating of asphaltum or other preparation equally as good. Changes in direction shall be made by Y branches and bends. Sanitary T's may be used in vertical runs. Brass clean-out connections located in accessible places must be put in a house drain at the foot of each vertical riser, and at every change in horizontal direction of the drain. Tin pipes and pipes made from sheet metal shall not be used.

TRAPS.

Section 11. Every fixture having an open end shall be separately and independently trapped as near the opening as is practical, and in no case more than twenty-four inches away from it.

The form of the trap is to be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing. It shall be placed above the floor in some easily accessible place approved by the Inspector of Plumbing, and is to be constructed that it can be readily cleaned. The size of the trap shall be the same as the waste pipe it serves, but in no case is it to be less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Pantry and kitchen sinks are to be provided with an approved grease trap to be placed as near the sink as is practical, but in all cases a grease trap shall be placed immediately under the sink of every hotel, eating house, restaurant, market or other public cooking establishment; the form of said trap to be approved by the Plumbing Inspector.

JOINTS IN TRAPS.

Section 13. All the joints and connections in cast iron pipe shall be packed with picked oakum and run with molten lead and shall be well calked, joints and connections in lead pipe shall be made with "wiped joint;" connection of lead with iron pipe shall be with a brass ring or soldering nipple "calked in and wiped joints;" joints in galvanized wrought iron pipes shall be by screw couplings, the thread being first covered with lead.

WATER CLOSETS.

Section 14. The use of pan closets, hopper closets and plunger closets is prohibited, except in isolated out-buildings special permission may be granted to use the low hopper closet. The size of the vent pipe to the trap of the closet shall not be less than two inches in diameter, and this must be increased in size if more than four closets are vented through one pipe. All closets or groups of closets must be supplied with water from tanks holding not less than four gallons for each closet flushed, and the flushing pipe must not be less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter to each closet. No water closet or urinal shall be placed or maintained in a room in which there is not a window opening direct to the external atmosphere. Where the supply of water is not ample or regular for the purpose of flushing of water closets, the Inspector of Plumbing may require the erection of a suitable tank as a reservoir from which water may be drawn for this purpose.

All urinals or groups of urinals to be supplied with water for flushing from automatic flush tanks or continuous stream. The floors and sides around the urinal or urinals shall be covered with non-corrosive and non-absorbing material. No safe wastes are to be used about urinals. Safe wastes from other fixtures are not to be connected directly or indirectly with any sewer.

WASTE PIPE.

Section 15. The last portion of Section 15 is amended to read as follows: The waste pipe from refrigerators or other receptacles in which provisions are kept shall not connect directly with the sewer, but it shall be trapped and the discharge allowed to drip into a sink in daily use, or be conveyed to the ground away from the building. The open end of waste pipes must in all cases be covered with metallic screen not easily removed, that has a mesh not exceeding 1/4 of a square inch in area.

SINKS, SLOP HOPPERS AND WASH TRAYS.

Section 16. Sinks, wash trays and slop hoppers of wood shall not be permitted. Slop hoppers may be used in open courts and yards when they are made of mortar masonry at least four inches in thickness and covering a surface at least three feet on all sides from the place of discharge. The surface of floor shall slope at least two inches to the foot toward the center where the discharge pipe is located. The outer edges shall be level and shall be at least two inches above the slope of the floor proper. The whole surface shall be covered with a thick coat of mortar made of one part Portland cement and one and one-half parts of clean-sifted sand, the surface troweled smooth. The discharge pipe shall be covered with a heavy metal screen at least 1/4 of an inch in thickness, the meshes not exceeding 1/4 of an inch in diameter, and so secured in place that it cannot be removed. The discharge pipe shall be trapped and the trap vented if within five feet of any building. If the Inspector of Plumbing deems necessary, an approved dirt-catcher shall be constructed upon the sewer side of the trap. The dirt catcher shall be of iron or mortar masonry, and shall be covered with a tight fitting iron cover large enough to afford access for removing the intercepted dirt and properly secured in place. Sinks or faucets for supplying water for domestic use, located in open yards must be placed over a slop hopper. Pantry and kitchen sinks are to be of galvanized or enameled iron, provided, however, sinks of wood may be lined with either lead or copper, and when said lining is of lead it shall not be less than five pounds per foot, and when of copper not less than sixteen oz. planished or eighteen oz. sheet. They must have strong metallic strainers over the outlet to prevent obstruction of the waste pipe.

TRAPS ON MAIN DRAIN AND FRESH AIR INLET.

Section 18. There shall be a trap in the house sewer whenever it is to be connected with the cesspool. The style of trap to be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing, and it shall be placed as near the cesspool as practicable. A fresh air inlet connection shall be made from the house sewer on the highest side of the trap and not more than six feet from it; said fresh air

inlet to be not less than four inches in diameter.

EXHAUST PIPES, ETC.

Section 19. No steam exhaust, blow-off pipe or drip pipes shall be connected with the public sewer.

OBJECT OF SEWERS.

Section 18 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 21 of the new Regulation.

FIXTURE TO BE TWO FEET ABOVE TIDE.

Section 19 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 21 of the new Regulation.

EXPOSED PLUMBING.

Section 20 of the old Regulation is made Section 22 of the new Regulation and amended to read as follows: fixtures be left exposed to view as much as possible, and when covered to provide easy means of access to all parts of the work. In no case is a pipe to be built into a masonry wall except to pass directly through it, unless supplied with a face board put on with screws, and shall not be covered from view until after the work has been examined by the Inspector.

FINAL INSPECTION.

Section 21 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 23 of the new Regulation, and further amended by striking out the word "written."

PENALTY.

Section 24. Section 22 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 24 of the new Regulation.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES.

Section 25. Section 23 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 25 of the new Regulation.

PREVIOUS PLUMBING.

Section 26. Section 24 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 26 of the new Regulation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Section 27. All Rules and Regulations and parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

WHEN TO TAKE EFFECT.

Section 28. Section 25 of the old Regulation is amended to read Section 28 of the new Regulation.

J. H. RAYMOND,

President Board of Health.

Sealed Tenders.

Will be received at the office of the Supt. Public Works, till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1901, for the Construction of a bridge over the South branch of the Kaulaonahua Stream. Plans and Specifications at the office of the Asst. Supt. Public Works.

The Supt. Public Works, does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any bid.
J. A. MCCANDLESS,
Supt. Public Works.

December 29, 1900. 1724-2t

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Board of Commissioners, Central Fire Station, until January 15th, 1901, for the delivery in Honolulu within three months after notification of acceptance of tender, for

One first size Steam Piston Fire Engine capacity 1,000 to 1,200 gal. per minute. Approximate weight, 8,000 pounds. Specification must accompany all bids. Also for

One two-horse Hose Wagon (equipped for service) to carry 1,200 feet of Fire Hose. Specification to accompany all bids. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

KENNETH R. G. WALLACE,
Secretary, Board of Commissioners,
1708-td Honolulu Fire Dept.

WATER NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1, of Chapter XXVI, of the laws of 1886:

All persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending June 30, 1901, will be due and payable at the office of the HONOLULU WATER WORKS on the 1st day of January, 1901.

All such rates remaining unpaid for 15 days after they are due will be subject to an additional ten per cent.

All privileges upon which rates remain unpaid February 15, 1901, (30 days after becoming delinquent), are liable to suspension without further notice.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works in the basement of Capitol building.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
Honolulu, Dec. 20, 1900. 1717-10t

Regulations Regarding the Interment of the Dead in the District of Honolulu.

Whereas, that there have been no place prepared for the burial of the dead as required by law at the expiration of the period set, October 1st, 1900, and an extension of time having been granted for such special burial permit until cemeteries as prescribed by law should be available, and now that such feasible arrangements are an accomplished fact, therefore,

Resolved, that no permit for interments shall be granted within the city limits except to those already possessing burial plots.

This regulation shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1901.

C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.
Honolulu, Nov. 7, 1900. 1602-6w

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